PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

THE first anniversary of the Universal Peace Society will be held in New York city, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

THE Rochester *Democrat* declares as its opinion that the New York *Tribune*, or its editor, is a very unsafe guide, and further says that "the record of the *Tribune*, under his management, since Mr. Dana left it, abounds with errors of judgment, from the nearly fatal 'On to Richmond' down to the foolish opposition to the acquisition of Russian America." To which "H. G." rejoins that "Mr. Dana left the *Tribune* long after the 'Forward to Richmond' watchword was given in its columns, and *he was the sole author* of that bugle-call." We always thought that the phrase originated with Fitz Henry Warren, at the time, Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*."

IT IS SAID the proposition for settlement of the Luxemburg question, suggested by the other great powers to the consideration of France and Prussia, was that France should recede from the idea of sale or cession; that Prussia should give up military occupation of the duchy and destroy the fortifications, and that the territory be considered neutral, still remaining under the government of Holland. Rumor has it that the proposition was accepted by Napoleon, who thereupon asked Bismarck if he would evacuate the duchy, and was answered that it was "too late." There is no telling what reliance is to be placed in stories of this kind, but their circulation keeps up the interest of the situation and makes stock generally more exciting than ever.

The war of the cities still goes on. The St. Louis *Democrat* finds fault with the Cincinnati *Commercial* for withholding the fact that under the laws of the State there were many adult males in St. Louis disfranchised, and, therefore, the vote is no test of population there. That St. Louis feels her oats, and don't care much for Cincinnati, is evident from the following from the *Democrat:*

"We have no jealousy for Cincinnati: its growth and prosperity, its thriving business, solid and elegant buildings and churches, are a source of admiration. St. Louis has no cause to be jealous of these things. As a older city in the order of settlement, St. Louis is newer and younger than Cincinnati in all the influences that flow naturally from it. It has but begun to feel the effects of that mighty wave of enterprise, emigration and wealth, which, rolling westward, has made Cincinnati and Chicago prosperous and great. Within ten years, when Missouri becomes settled and cultivated, and develops her resources as Ohio has already done, it is probable that Cincinnati, still prospering and growing in hope, for there is room for both, will yet be left so far behind in the race that not even a stupid editor in that city will try to make anybody suppose that its population compares with that of St. Louis. We can afford to wait."

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA HORROR.—A brief telegram yesterday morning announced the murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, aged sixty-two, at her husband's residence. It seems the husband, Mr. Adam Magilton, aged seventy-five, left his dwelling about three o'clock P. M., for a store near by to make a purchase. On returning he was admitted to his house by a young man named George W. Winemore, who informed him that his wife was murdered. He accompanied Winemore to the kitchen, and there a horrible sight met his vision. Extended on the floor lay the wife, her skull crushed in with blows from a hammer, and her throat cut from ear to ear. The hammer was close to the dead head, but no knife or other sharp instrument could be found in the room with which the throat had been cut. A razor belonging to Winemore was subsequently found in the yard attached to the premises. The murdered woman was the mother of Gen. Joseph Magilton, one of the brave brigade commanders of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Winemore, who was recently discharged from the regular army, was on friendly terms with the family, and took his meals at their house. The motive of the murderer is unknown. He was promptly arrested, and committed to prison.

A NEW YORK LETTER says the private letters by the Pereire and City of Baltimore are all of a warlike character. The leading banking and commercial firms write to their correspondents and agents here to act on the hypothesis that hostilities are inevitable, though the war may not come on as soon as many seem to expect. The London writers are unanimous in the opinion that, come what may, Great Britain will be scrupulously neutral. Private telegrams by the cables are said to be in tone of an even more exciting character than the published dispatches, but your correspondent has not been able to trace them.

THE GRAND DUCHY of Luxemburg is very generally spoken of as a province belonging to Holland. This is a mistake, Luxemburg is not a province of Holland, but a sovereign State, having its laws and government perfectly distinct. The person of the King is the only link existing between the two countries, the King of Holland is, in fact, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, but the government of the Duchy has no relation to that of the kingdom, and consequently is in no way subject to it.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.

The Odd Fellows had a fine parade to-day. An oration and an original act were given at the National Theater. The celebration closed this evening by an entertainment to the visiting members and widows and orphans of the Order.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The registration of voters in this city, so far as completed, show a white majority of seven hundred.

ARGUMENT IN THE GEORGIA CASE.

Attorney General Stanberry spoke at length in the Supreme Court to-day in opposition to the petition of Georgia for an injunction. His argument was to the effect that the Court had no jurisdiction; that the case was not within the reason or spirit of the constitution; that the reconstruction act as executed by the President, works no hardships to the people of the South, as they can do as they please under it, and that this was a political case and could only be reached by political remedies. Mr. O'Connor argued for the injunction, on the ground that it was ordered to be done under acts of Congress, and was in all its length and breadth, unconstitutional and void. The argument will be resumed next Friday, when Robert F. Walker will be heard for the State of Mississippi, and the Attorney General will reply.

RECEIPTS OF ODD FELLOWS.

In the oration before the Odd Fellows to-day, it was stated that the receipts of the order throughout the country for the year ending July last were $1,100,000; of which $80,000 was expended for burials, $63,000 for relief of widows and orphans, and $630,000 for relief of brethren in distress.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1867. NO. 197.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Progress of Registration in New Orleans.

Removals by Collector Steadman.

The Georgia and Mississippi Injunction Cases.

Argument of Attorney Gen. Stanbery.

List of Vacant Western Postoffices.

Admiral Farragut to Assume Command of Mediterranean Squadron.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1867.

Registration in New Orleans.

Advices from New Orleans state that the list of appointments of Boards of Registers for the State of Louisiana is at last completed. Each parish of the State constitutes a registration district, and the election precincts remain the same as under the present State law. The work of registration is to proceed at once. In New Orleans thus far four thousand voters have been registered, half of whom are colored.

Removals by Collector Steedman.

Immediately upon entering upon the duties of his office as Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, General Steedman dismissed two deputy collectors, three special deputy collectors, and one clerk as supernumerary. It is to be supposed that these vacancies will not be filled at present.

Stathe to be Returned.

The President to-day issued an order for the return of the statue of Washington to New Orleans, which was taken from the capital at Baton Rouge in 1862, and shipped to this city. Repeated efforts have been made for the Presidential order for the return of the statue, but without success until to-day.

The European Trouble.

The French legation yesterday received dispatches from Paris, but it is intimated that they throw no light on the threatened war in Europe, though making reference to the same.

The Cabinet.

The regular meeting of Cabinet was held to-day, but the session was a short one, not lasting over an hour.

The President.

The President is in much better health, and is not so much worried by office-seekers and politicians. The crowd each day is very small, and the time of the Executive is not so much taken up by visitors.

Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act.

The attendance in the Supreme Court to-day to hear the arguments in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases was very large, including eminent members of the bar, Senators, ex-Senators, Judges, officers of the Government, and others. The Attorney General's argument was listened to with undivided attention, and some surprise at his candid manner, when he stated that the Reconstruction act, as it is being executed by the President, will inflict no hardship upon the Southern people, for they act or do not act just as they see fit. The fact, he maintained, that there was a registration did them no harm, for if anything were accomplished it was their own work. An early decision, some say as soon as Monday, is expected of the cases. If the bills are not dismissed for want of jurisdiction, every one here will be surprised.

Vacant Postoffices.

The Postoffice Department was to-day notified that the following Postoffices in Western States were vacant by reason of non-confirmation of appointments made by the President: Illinois—Litchfield, Pana, Champaign and Jerseyville. Indiana—Bloomfield and Jeffersonville. Michigan—Tecumseh and Owasco. Ohio—Finley and Vanwert. The Department intends placing these offices in charge of special agents or deputies. Jeffersonville is the largest salaried office which is vacant.

Admiral Farragut

Has decided to sail in the forty-six gun screw ship Franklin as a flag-ship on June 1st, to assume command of the Mediterranean squadron, vice Goldsborough, relieved. The Admiral, after taking command of the squadron, will make a brief trip on the continent, and will doubtless be received with due honors in Paris.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Prussia Disposed to Make Concessions.

Marked Change in Prussian Policy.

Luxemburg to be Neutral Territory.

Denmark Neutral in Case of a War.

Change in Prussian Policy.

LONDON, Evening, April 26.—A dispatch from Wolf's News Agency at Berlin, dated this evening, states that the Prussian Government, fearing the introduction in the Diet of interpolation as to its policy, which may lead to further complications upon the Luxemburg question, has refusad to enter into discussion in that body.

Luxemburg to be Neutral Ground.

BERLIN, Evening, April 27.—Wolf's News Agency reports that King Leopold, of Belgium, takes to Emperor Napoleon a new plan of peace, which has been proposed by Russia, and provides for the neutralization of Luxemburg.

Denmark to Remain Neutral.

BERLIN, Evening, April 28.—It is reported here that the Danish Government has announced its intention to remain neutral in case of war between France and Prussia.

Marriage.

The marriage of Count Flanders, brother of the King of Belgium, took place here to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

FALMOUTH, April 26.—The steamer Arago arrived here to-day and sailed for Havre.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, April 26.—Cotton active. The morning quotations show an advance of ⅛ to ¼ penny; middling uplands 10½@10¾d.; middling orleans 10¾@10¾d. The sales of the week are 58,000 bales. Circular reports the sales of the week at 58,00 bales, including 16,000 for speculation and export; 52,500 bales, including 34,000 bales American. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Afternoon, April 26.—Breadstuffs firm and tending upward. Corn 3d higher. Wheat 1d higher.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, April 26.—Cotton was very active to-day, and a decided advance was established. Sales to-day reach 20,000, including 4,000 to Orleans, 10:d. The sales of the day reached 20,000 bales.

Manchester market firmer and prices tending upwards.

Breadstuffs firm, with an advance in some descriptions. Wheat 9s@9s 2d. Corn 34s 6d. Barley 4s 10d @ 5s 0d. Oats 3s 7d @ 4s 8s. Wheat unchanged. Peas 43s. Provisions firm. Pork advanced to 80s 9d barrel for prime Eastern mess. Other articles unchanged. Produce generally unchanged.

London Markets.

LONDON, April 26, Noon.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Evening, April 26.—Markets unchanged.

London Money Market.

LONDON, April 23, Noon.—Consols, 91; Erie, 36¾; 5-20's, 69; Illinois, 72¾. The bullion in the bank of England has declined £41,000.

LONDON—2 o'clock.—5-20's, 69¾; Erie, 37¼; Illinois Central, 73¾.

LONDON, Evening, April 26.—Consols, 91; United States 5-20s, 69; Illinois Central, 73¾; Erie, 37¼.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Noon, April 26.—There was a reaction on the Bourse this morning, and rates are rising, in consequence of rumors which extensively prevailed, that Prussia has manifested a disposition to make concession to France in regard to the Luxemburg question.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, April 26, Evening.—United States Bonds, 78¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, April 26.—Petroleum—Standard white declined; quoted at 45 francs 50c.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indians on the War Path—General Custar in Pursuit of the Cheyennes—Council with Sioux Tribes—The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The *Democrat's* correspondent with Gen. Hancock's Indian expedition sends the following:

DESERTED CHEYENNE CAMP, thirty miles from Fort Larned, April 18.—Dispatches were received last night at headquarters from Gen. Custar, that the Indians had burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route, killed three men, and scalped and burned them. Orders have been sent to each post on the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill routes to be on the alert, and informing them that the Indians had broken out at last, and intended to be true to threats which they stated during the winter.

The raid is attributed to the Sioux, who encamped with the Cheyennes in this village. Gen. Custar has divided his command, taking five companies of cavalry and the guide, with the main body of the Cheyennes and Sioux, and three companies of cavalry after the band that committed the raid, and who are supposed to be part of those Sioux that committed the massacre at Phil. Kearney. We strike out to Fort Dodge to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Herald's* Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska, special of the 25th says: The council between the Special Commissioners and the Brule and Ogalalla bands of Sioux Indians, representing seven hundred warriors, has been concluded. The Indians agreed to go upon a temporary reservation along the river Republican during the summer and autumn.

A war party of eighteen Brule Sioux came in last night from Powder river, desiring peace. One of the party acknowledged their participation in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre. They state that the Indians engaged numbered two thousand. Twelve of them were killed, among whom were three chiefs, and many wounded.

Hostilities between the southern Cheyennes and Hancock's troops were reported. If these hostilities continue, a general Indian war is inevitable.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says late advices from Helena, Montana, report large bodies of Crows, Blackfeet and Sioux massing in the vicinity of Fort Benton, and it was expected that an attack on the Fort was intended. A regiment of troops was forming at Fort Helena to operate against the Indians.

A dispatch from Julesburg of the 16th to the Denver *News* states that on the previous afternoon a detachment of troops from Fort Mitchell crossed the river and made a dash on the Indians camped five miles above, recapturing some twenty head of mules. The troops took the Indians by surprise, and succeeding in killing seven, when the Indians rallied and drove the soldiers back across the river into the fort; not, however, without suffering from a galling fire kept up on their retreat by the troops. The Indians remain in force near Fort Mitchell, and show a strong desire to fight, but evidently are afraid to attack the fort.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1867.

PRESENTS FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Two of the Japanese Commissioners left for Washington this evening. The remainder go to-morrow. They have a present from the Japanese Government to General Grant, President Johnson and Secretary Seward. The gift to General Grant is a magnificent sword, highly wrought, mounted with gold and appropriately inscribed. It is said to be very costly. The presents to the President and Secretary Seward are said to be equally valuable. The Embassy will remain in Washington about four weeks.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY FOUND.

Some $24,000 worth of counterfeit money was captured on Staten Island yesterday. It is splendidly executed, and consists of $10,000 in fractional currency. The balance of the bills were on the Fishkill Bank of this State, and Mechanic's Bank, of New Haven, Connecticut. It is supposed to be part of the stock of Nelse Stewart and Jack Carter, two notorious counterfeiters, now serving a term in prison. The "stuff" was found buried four feet in the ground.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Advices from British Honduras to the 7th are received. The colony was still unsettled in consequence of the Indian raids. Settlers were wanted, and one of the largest land holders offered one hundred acres to each actual settler.

TRANSPORTATION WANTED.

The Brazilian government is reported to be negotiating for the steamer Catharine Whiting to carry four hundred unreconstructed Southerners from New Orleans to Brazil.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

A mass meeting of carpenters last evening resolved to hold out till four dollars per day are given them.

IMPORTANT CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, before Judge Brainard, the case was considered of F. W. Allen against R. B. Bradgers, an action arising out of alleged unlawful possession of property in North Carolina formerly owned by the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that he had a legal right to the property, which had been confiscated by the Government for the use of the Confederate States in 1862, from whom the defendant purchased it. The Court held the answer as frivolous, and denied the motion of defendant to dismiss the case.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

A *post mortem* examination on the body of Robert Young, supposed to have died from violence, showed that he had received no injuries. He died from congestion of the brain, superinduced by exposure, as stated.

TEMPORARY LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The three per cent. temporary loan certificates will be ready for delivery at the sub-treasury in two or three weeks.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Information has reached the Treasury Department of the arrest of Parkman, President of the Selma, Ala., National Bank. He is arrested, charged with its robbery.

HOMEOPATAIC COLLEGE.

The Homeopathic Medical College of this city is soon to be started, the bill which passed the Legislature having received the assent of the Governor.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of Quarterly Report of National Banking Associations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, April 25.

The following is an abstract of the quarterly report of National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in April, 1867, before the commencement of business:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$397,124,098 44
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	19,597,898 83
Expense account	5,965,429 97
Premium paid	9,402,629 78
Cash Items, including revenue stamps	87,876,533 84
Due from National Banks	90,025,405 88
Due from other banks	10,720,271 20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	338,348,650 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	38,405,500 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	46,629,403 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	20,191,873 31
Due of National Banks	12,868,180 00
Bills of other banks	85,274,800 00
Specie	10,385,472 33
Legal Tender Notes	92,661,377 61
Compound Interest Notes	840,290 95
Aggregate	$1,462,727,897 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stocks paid in	$418,841,484 00
Surplus Fund	60,184,223 58
National Bank Notes outstanding	5,965,147 00
Individual deposits	510,500,738 62
United States deposits	21,336,472 33
Dep't of U. S. Disbursing Officers	278,201,511 06
Due National Banks	91,192,222 58
Due to other banks and bankers	23,052,729 95
Profits	31,503,365 91
Aggregate	$1,462,727,897 00

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

The Illinois Insane Asylum—Frightful Cruelties Practiced on Patients—Sickening Details of Torture, Brutality and Suffering.

The frightful abuses practiced in private insane asylums have been exposed in several American and English works of fiction, but the public generally have been apt to believe accounts coming through such sources were exaggerated by the imagination of the writers. Occasionally, however, well authenticated facts have gone to prove that no coloring of romance could exceed in shocking ghastliness the revelations of reality. Lately, circumstances have brought to light some scenes and incidents in the interior economy of the Illinois Insane Asylum, and such another chapter of horrors could scarcely be found outside the records of the Spanish Inquisition.

Within the walls of that terrible building, given over, hopelessly, helplessly, to the tender mercies of a gang of brutal, bestial doctors and keepers, hundreds of poor demented beings have languished through years of torture and indignity until death kindly came to terminate their sufferings. From various sources the truth is gradually coming out, and the details already published are so sad and sickening as to make one almost doubt the possibility of their occurrence, were not the evidence in the case thoroughly sustained and irrefragible. There is proof positive that the unfortunate inmates were, for the slightest offenses—offenses, be it remembered, committed in a condition of utter irresponsibility—subjected to the most cruel and revolting punishments. Think of a delicate woman consigned to the fiendish discipline of the "screw room;" and the case is one that actually occurred. The wretched victim was fitted with a closely fitting waist or "jacket," with sleeves coming below the hand and sewed up, having a single loop-hole through which a strong cord might be passed. Her arms were then crossed in front, the hands being drawn tightly behind her, she was then thrown violently upon the floor, face downward, her clothing was removed, and then she was *beaten until her flesh was a mere jelly.*

With what were called refractory or obstinate patients the indescribable agony of the cold bath was resorted to. The patient was taken to the bath room, tied hand and foot, plunged into cold water, held under until almost strangled, for a moment removed only to be again and again submerged until life was nearly extinct.

A lady, employed in the asylum for three years and a half, writes to a female friend that one of the physicians instructed the attendants how to choke patients without leaving fingermarks! From another attendant we have the following story of devilish malignity vouched for:

"An Irish attendant discovered a patient of infirm health, and, by way of a joke, he said, 'I am the guard of a rule of the house to which no exceptions are allowed.' To the perception of the patient the joke which followed, the patient ventured a word of self-defense. This was construed into 'much.' The Irish attendant is not to be answered by a patient, so he threw him roughly and drags her upon the floor with extreme violence. The patient is forced and defeats herself or attempts it. We are summoned to the attendant's assistance, and find the patient on the floor, and resting her whole weight upon the invalid's body, with her knee upon her stomach, and with the patient's head as hammer, the attendant is pounding *the floor with all her Irish might.* On our interference, and expostulations, we get for reply the assurance that the offending lady 'is not to be allowed to get the best of her,' to beat it out. Help me jacket her till I get satisfaction out of her.' She got out of the jacket, and the poor creature's arms behind her, dragged her across the hall to the bars, tied each hand and foot firmly to the bars, and then beat her with a heavy strap on her by the hair, again began pounding the bars as at first, and then left her. Cold water is the most fearfully effective; every blow gashed the scalp and injured the flesh. I have had enough for one day on my own person. A great splash fell upon a State of food one of us chanced to be holding."

Mrs. Packard, who, though perfectly sane, was, through the machinations of some of her relatives, incarcerated in this place, in a published account of her experience, says:

"Patients are often choked until their faces are black, and their tongues hang out of their mouths. A half-starved, half-clothed patient, in winter, and a nature remarkably true to the instincts of a true woman, *before being here thirty-six hours, was stripped naked by three fiendish attendants, choked, and held upon her back on the floor. Dr. ——— sitting astride her, naked body and limb, the attendants applied the strap to her quivering limbs!*"

We had thought that the system of coercion and chastisement had been virtually done away with, in public asylums at least. Rose colored reports had led us to believe that those whom Providence had afflicted with the loss of reason received, at any rate, as much of care and kindness as their vacant wandering minds could be brought to appreciate. Illinois has undeceived us. We congratulate that highly civilized and christian State on the possession of an institution, which is at once an indelible blot upon the reputation of the country and a burning shame upon the very name of humanity.

THE HULL OF THE ALABAMA.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Cherbourg, says: The hull of the Alabama, sunk three years ago, in her light draft with the Kearsarge, has floated in about two miles nearer the coast than where she went down, and where her remains now lie firmly wedged among rocks, in fifty fathoms of water. No attempt has ever been made to raise her, and as she now lies in French waters this could not be done without the permission of the French authorities. A short time ago this permission was applied for by a ship builder here, and his application being referred to the Minister of Marine, it was refused. A doubtful, however, whether she could be raised, and now that it is known that it would pay to raise her, if she could be. All articles of value in her, including the large stock of chronometers, which Captain Semmes misused himself by throwing overboard, and in his cabin as trophies of his piratical cruise, it is well known, taken off the Alabama on the night before the fight. Would it not be an interesting matter for the United States Government to interest Congress and fate of these same chronometers plundered from her unprotected citizen sailors?

THE London *Spectator* sums up the present condition of Europe—which is what Mr. Carlyle would describe as "growing electric,"—in an article from which we make the following extract: "Napoleon cannot bear to be always balked; the American complication over, the French are in the dangerous mood which the idea that their influence is waning always inspires; England is paralyzed by internal dissensions, and indisposed in any event to interfere with the Mexican question, and all it will bear no menace; the East is stirring, and brewing with excitement; and things point to the greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war. We have still three months, for Napoleon must give the signal, and the exhibition does not close till August; but if he lives, and 'unforseen does not arrive,' Germany will yet be welded into a harder unity by blows from the outside. Again, the mere rumor of menace is doing Count Von Bismarck's work, the federal draft is passing as rapidly as if the North German Parliament were filled with soldiers, and, when it is proclaimed, the King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany, with a definite establishment for three years."

IF there is truth in the following dispatch from Washington the Baltimore *Sun*, the English don't object to the Russian purchase, but would like to have the same thing done to them:

"Notwithstanding the fretful tone of some of the English journals, in commenting on our late treaty with Russia, and the suggestion of one of those papers that the transaction is one full of direct hostility, our government has, within the past week, received from official sources the assurance that that government is not at all annoyed in consequence of the treaty, but, on the contrary, is entirely satisfied with the transaction, and assured that our government made treaty with Russia in no unfriendly spirit towards England; in fact, it is gathered from high authority that the English government can be easily reconciled to parting with the Canadas and other British possessions in North America, whenever those provinces shall themselves make manifest their desire to separate from the mother country, whether for the purpose of annexation to the United States or for setting up independent governments for themselves.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Nye and Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, intend making Southern tours, to speak to the people.

In the New York Supreme Court Thursday, an action was brought by William A. Scott against the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia, to recover the sum of five thousand five hundred and forty dollars, in United States money, due on account of dividends declared by the defendants during the war on stock assigned to the plaintiff. The Court gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff in two of the dividends, and for the defendants on the remaining three.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: Advices concerning the situation in Mexico confirm the news published yesterday. Three commissioners were sent by Maximilian to Juarez at San Luis, with an offer of capitulation. Guarantees for the lives and property of the prominent chieftains, it is said, are demanded by the commissioners, but will not be granted by Juarez. Mr. Seward's messenger, bearing the intercession in favor of Maximilian, was furnished with an escort at Matamoras for San Luis Potosi, where he expected to find the Mexican President. It is reported that Maximilian had offered to surrender if he was granted a free departure from the country.

The Japanese Embassadors arrived at the Continental Hotel yesterday, where they will remain a few hours, before proceeding to Washington.

A distressing accident occurred in Philadelphia yesterday morning, when a Mrs. Whitenger was shot by a Mr. Erwin. Erwin was attempting to shoot a mad dog, when the whole contents of the gun entered the side of Mrs. Whitenger, causing instant death.

The Odd Fellows' thanksgiving celebration yesterday in Philadelphia is said to have been a grand affair. Some twenty churches were crowded with the members of the Order, and addresses illustrative of the charities of the Order were made by a score of eminent ministers of the gospel. The display was very creditable to the great Order.

The New York *Herald's* Little Rock, Arkansas, special of the 25th says that orders were received to-day by Governor Murphy from Gen. Ord, to the effect that the State is divided into eleven registration districts, and registration officers are to be appointed in each district; Military officers are to be officers serving in the army and two citizens. Cunningham, the State Treasurer, has been dismissed, being incompetent to hold office under the Congressional act. Col. Page, Quartermaster, has been appointed in his place. Other State officers are also likely to be dismissed for the same reason. The expected registration of voters will commence speedily.

French and Italian Red Republicans.

A Paris letter says: It has come to the knowledge of the French Government, I have reason to believe, that the Carbonari, which, as a society, was dead for some years, is now being reorganized, and the caution shown in reference to the brother of the executed Orsini, is therefore quite intelligible. The police are just at present exceedingly active in their surveillance over strangers. It is not a little curious to see, in a bad condition to go to war, as it seems that go to war she must or abandon her position in Europe.

Paris is in an unquiet condition. The Bourse is fearfully agitated. Ten thousand tailors on a strike are complaining of low wages and the high price of provisions. Laborers generally are terribly grumbling at the latter fact. Tradesmen, shop, hotel and lodging house keepers are disappointed at the result thus far of the Exhibition; and there are, in fact, many dangerous elements at work in Paris. Prompt and continued successes might calm them; but reverses would certainly render them more to be dreaded.

Europe seems to be upon the verge of a general conflagration, and prudent men are already making their preparations for it, in the firm assurance that it must, ere long, break out in lurid flame.

A DRAMATIC EVENT of unusual interest has lately taken place in London. Mrs. Scott Siddons, grand-daughter of the famous actress, Mrs. Siddons, has made her appearance as an actress at the Haymarket Theater in "As You Like It."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Damages Awarded Against Gen. McDowell—Capt. Worden's Reception.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—In the suit of McCall against Gen. McDowell, Judge Dwight, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day awarded plaintiff six hundred and fifty dollars compensation and damages. McCall was arrested and imprisoned June 1st, 1865, under a general order of McDowell, for exhibiting over the assassination of President Lincoln.

Capt. Worden, United States Navy, on invitation of the Supervisors, held a public reception at Metropolitan Hall. A large number of citizens and representatives of foreign powers were present.

Honorable letters state that the brig Woodland, from Newcastle, January 26, for San Francisco, put into port in a leaky condition and discharged her cargo for repairs.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, April 26.—At the Executive Council to-day, clemency was refused in the case of Prosencher, recently sentenced to be hanged as an accomplice of Sophie Boisellair, for the murder of her husband. He will be executed at Sarel, on Friday next.

HALIFAX, April 26.—A fire this morning destroyed the clothing establishment of J. & D. H. Graham, a bakery, a fancy store and the Reading room. Loss of the Messrs. Graham is estimated at $25,000.

A Light Sentence.

NORWICH, CONN., April 26.—Charles C. Williams, the spiritualist, who was convicted of assault with intent to kill his daughter, was to-day sentenced by Judge Park to five years in the State Prison.

Another Crevasse.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Another crevasse has occurred in the Parish of Ascension, which seriously injured its newly built levee.

CITY MATTERS.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND P. V. SOCIETY.—The Society of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold a meeting at the Firemen's Hall this evening.

PROPOSALS.—The attention of contractors is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Smith, soliciting proposals for the erection of the new Seminary building at Clarion.

PATENT STEAM PUMPS.—All parties interested in steam pumps are invited to call at Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s, 107 Smithfield street, and see in operation Rodier's patent steam pump.

DEAD.—Mr. James Irwin, formerly a resident of this city, died at his residence, near Blairsville, at an advanced age. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match game of base ball was played on the West Common, Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon, between the champion Enterprise Club, and the Temple Club, resulting in the success of the former.

HYGEIAS.—The Hygeia Base Ball Club, of this city, have secured the Union Skating Park, Allegheny, as their base ball grounds for the present season, and will play their first game at the Park this afternoon.

U. S. COURTS.—The next term of the United States District Court for Western Pennsylvania will commence in this city on the 6th of May. The next term of the United States Circuit Court will commence here on the 13th of May, one week following.

GERMAN GYMNASIUM.—The building of the German Gymnasium, on Sixth street, below Grant, has been torn down to make room for a splendid new edifice. The work of excavating for the foundation has already commenced.

NAVY GUN TO BE TESTED.—The monster twenty-inch navy gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, was conveyed to the proving ground near Stewart's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, sixteen miles from the city, on Thursday, and will be tested in a day or two.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—The simple announcement that this well known and distinguished minister is to preach at Liberty Street M. E. Church (Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor), on to-morrow morning, is sufficient to draw an immense concourse to hear him. Such an opportunity rarely occurs.

ACCANARD.—The following item appears in the Oil City *Register*. There is no truth in the story. "About forty machine shops that were started in Pittsburgh by the oil men, have been put up only for the purpose of building engines and oil well tools, have just been sold by sheriff's sale, they represented a combined capital of about $10,000,000."

TEMPERANCE DELEGATES.—The following delegates have been unanimously elected from the Pennsylvania Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to the Pittsburgh District Convention in this city, on the 30th inst.: Wm. S. Taylor, Jacob Ziegler, J. L. Hamilton, Peter Alward and H. F. Kennedy, and Rev. J. F. Jones, *ex-officio*.

THROWN OFF THE TRACK.—Some villain removed the bolts from a switch on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at East Liverpool, Ohio, on Tuesday night last, by which the engine of the night express train was thrown from the track and badly damaged, and the road was obstructed during a greater part of Wednesday. This is the third time, within a few weeks, that attempts have been made to throw trains from the track within the limits of that village.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—A steamboat collision occurred at the Monongahela wharf, near Collins' wharf-boat, yesterday about noon, by which the steamboat America, Capt. Golding, was slightly damaged. It appears that the packet Hesperus was backing out from the wharf, and was blown down stream, striking the America on the starboard guard fan-tail and several of the wheel-arms of the American were broken. One hundred dollars will probably repair the damages.

CATALOGUE Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—Geo. E. Appleton, Esq., Librarian, sends us carefully and judiciously prepared catalogue of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Appleton, in this volume of one hundred and thirty pages, has displayed excellent judgment, and shown great adaptability for the work. It should be in the hands of every member of the Association, and of course will be, as it is invaluable for reference.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A little girl by the name of Mary McGrathy, residing with her parents in the First ward, Allegheny, met with a painful accident on Thursday afternoon. It appears that she had placed some candy on her knee for the purpose of cutting it. The knife slipped and penetrated her knee, inflicting a wound an inch long and several inches in depth. The accident occurred in the First Ward School House, and the little girl was taken to her home in the Diamond, where medical aid was rendered. The wound, although very painful, is not considered of a dangerous nature.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Serious Illness of Secretary Browning.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

Object of their Visit Yet Undeveloped.

Political Affairs in New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1867.

Secretary Browning Seriously Ill.

Secretary of the Interior Browning is lying dangerously ill, at his residence in Georgetown. He was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday evening, and has continued to grow worse. Frequent consultations of physicians have already been held, and his recovery to-night is regarded as somewhat doubtful.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese Embassy, consisting of eight persons, two of whom are special Commissioners, accredited to this government by the Tycoon of Japan, arrived here to-night in a special car, in charge of special Commissioner R. S. Chilton, of the State Department, and were escorted to quarters prepared from them by the government at Wormley's Club House. The Embassy is accompanied by Colonel George S. Fisher, late United States Consul at Japan, who will remain with them during their stay in Washington City, and accompany them in their travels through the country. They will not be presented to the President until Monday, by which time Secretary Seward is expected to return. On the occasion of their presentation they will hand to the Secretary of State their official dispatches from the Tycoon of Japan, accompanied by a translation of the same. The members of the embassy are not regarded by those who saw them this evening as fine a looking body of men as those who visited Washington several years ago, though in intellect and ability they are represented as being greatly their superior. While no such display is contemplated now as was made on the occasion of the first official visit of the Japanese, the Government at the same time intends to show them every facility in fulfilling the object of their mission. They of course have had no time to see the attractions of Washington, but on their way from the depot to their quarters they expressed unbounded admiration for the gigantic pile of marble of the Capitol. They had never seen any marble till they visited this country.

Affairs in New Orleans.

Telegrams have been passing to-day between the Administration and Gen. Sheridan. It is believed that the latter has asked permission to displace Governor Wells, of Louisiana, and Chief of Police Adams, of New Orleans, but that the Attorney General is of opinion that he has no power to make such removals under the Reconstruction Act. It is claimed by Louisianians here that General Sheridan is unnecessarily strict in the enforcement of that law, and that the President maintains that it is harsh enough without straining any of its points. The Attorney General is preparing an opinion, as promised by Gen. Sheridan, on the disfranchising clauses of the law.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon. The jury in the case of Meesen vs. Brightmore, reported yesterday, being an action to recover the value of a horse, found for defendant.

E. K. Bracken vs. W. J. Smith. Action to recover $240 for services rendered and material furnished. A verdict for plaintiff for ninety-two dollars, was rendered by the jury, when defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

David F. Henry vs. Union Refining and Storing Company. Action to recover for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff alleged that he entered into a contract with defendants to deliver at their refinery two barges of oil at fourteen and a half cents per gallon, but when it was delivered they refused to receive it and he was compelled to sell it at eleven cents per gallon. The defendants claim that it was the understanding that the oil was to be at the time the contract was made, and was ready for immediate delivery, but it appeared afterwards that it was at Oil City, and was not delivered for several weeks. The jury found for the def

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

In many parts of the State the Republicans are moving with reference to the next election. It is the proper time and place to begin to apply the remedy for legislative corruption and all manner of unfaithfulness. It is, moreover, the time and the place to make sure of a Free Railroad Law. To secure better things we must have better men; and this is something the people themselves must attend to.

How ridiculous and absurd it is, for those who have not cooled off from the heat of war against the Union, to be perpetually canting and whining about their lost rights and liberties, and railing against the laws, law makers and people of the Union, as though they were not themselves the cause of their own miseries. One feels at a loss for a mode of expression, to do justice to the contempt that he feels for such pitiful hypocrisy and meanness heaped upon such badness.

The parliamentary discomfiture of Mr. Gladstone and his withdrawal from the leadership of the so-called Liberal party, is the political sensation of the day in England, and has created more surprise and excitement than any affair connected with the career of a public man since Sir Robert Peel's famous change of front on the Free Trade question. Mr. Gladstone proved himself weak in the management of a party crisis, sacrificing the main body of his adherents to the noisy clamor of a faction. It is doubtful if he will ever regain the influence that he wielded over the House of Commons, and, indeed, among the intelligent classes throughout the country.

NON-INTERVENTION.

The proposals lately made in the United States Senate, to offer some sort of mediation between Prussia and France, was disposed of in a way entirely accordant with the judgment of the country. The interposition of our Government, by advice or otherwise, in the affairs of other nations is not favored by American public sentiment. Especially is it deprecated, when foreign nations are assuming toward each other the attitude of hostility, threatening violent collision. It has been the traditionary policy of our nation to keep clear of all such complications. Our commercial relations with foreign nations involve no political albance that would draw us into their quarrels.

Washington's paternal counsel has had a mighty influence in forming and maintaining the public sentiment of the American people on this subject. And where there has been any indication of a wish to depart from this wise and honorable course, it has sprung from a source where the traditions of the country and the name of Washington had less than the averave measure of reverence. Although there may not be now, in our strength, the same danger to be apprehended from complication with the policies of foreign nations that there was in our earlier history, yet the advice of Washington on this subject is still susceptible of a strict application, with valuable results, to our international relations. And we take the occasion to recommend to the rising generation of our countrymen—and we might embrace also many of our public men—that they read the Farewell Address of Washington from beginning to end. Not only on this subject, but on almost all political questions, connected with the welfare of the Republic, that address exhibits the wonderful sagacity, pure patriotism and deep political wisdom of the Father of his country.

The true method, for us, of exerting an influence among the nations, is not by direct and formal endeavors to control them, but as we have done hitherto, by just and honorable measures for promoting peace, order, intelligence, and a sound morality among ourselves. Silent example is the best system of propagandism, if we desire that. And public opinion, accompanied with its results here, in favor of liberty and righ, will do more to prevent wrong there, than any direct interposition would accomplish.

The case may, perhaps, be different with a nation in our immediate vicinity. Mexico on our borders has been the scene of events and projects evidently designed to affect the interests of the United States. That menace has been parried and the United States is now in a condition to be indifferent to it. We might justly let the internal strifes of that country continue. But the savage character that the contest has assumed, disgraceful to the human race, might justify the interposing of something more than advice and request, to stop the barbarities rapidly increasing in the conflict. As between tribes of Indians, in our own borders, so between parties on our frontiers, the arm of power might interpose in the interests of humanity.

HO! FOR A FARM.

The difficulty that has so long existed about employment and wages is suggestive of considerations worthy of being seriously and carefully weighed by all persons connected with them. This difficulty is not local and limited. The same is visible in all parts of the country where manufactures are established, and in all kinds of manufactures. A common effect leads us to imagine a common cause. But it is not our purpose, in this article, to inquire after the cause, nor to appropriate the blame to either party, nor to propose a plan of adjustment by which work may be resumed, and the difficulty for the present obviated. All we design is to offer respectfully a suggestion or two to workmen.

Farming is a business that certainly is not overdone. Workmen in the great manufacturing establishments do not generally expect to continue in that employment till old age. They look forward to having a home of their own, and a sufficiency of land to furnish them employment and subsistence in their days of declining strength. Hundreds have gone from the severer toils of mills, factories, and the streets and warehouses of cities, to the quiet and comparative ease of a pleasant little farm, where each is his own capitalist, his own employer, his own boss, and his own workman—a truly independent race, each with his family about him engaged in the same employments, their children going to the same schools, and themselves resorting on the day of rest to the same places of worship.

In the existing condition of business, which is likely to continue, the interests of manufacturers are peculiarly subject to changes. Difficulties like the present are liable to occur at any time. The uncertainty of steady employment is not counterbalanced by high wages when employed, even if one was always sure of that. The extraordinary stimulus given to some kind of manufactures during the war, may have extended them to a degree that it will be impossible to keep up in peace. It is therefore but the suggestion of common prudence that some of the labor should be seeking other kinds of employment. It may be that the former will handle less money than the workman in a mill, but yet he may have more at the end of the year. And, besides, there is the certainty, the independence, the freedom from capitalists and from Trades' Unions, from noise and dirt.

What we advise is this, that on resuming work, a fixed and unalterable resolve of the strictest economy be made, and that wages may as soon as possible be used in purchasing a farm and home.

The operation performed on the poor little Prince Imperial must have been a terrible one. His leg was disarticulated at the knee joint—which means that the lower joint was removed from its socket—so as to enable the surgeons to directly reach the cause of the malady from which he has suffered so much. M. Nelaton had declared the operation necessary ever since the deposit of *pus* was first discovered; but the opinion of M. Bache, that, with so young a patient, care, rest, change of air and a course of mineral waters would effect a cure, caused the trial of so extreme a remedy to be postponed.

Rev. James W. Hunnicutt.

The Richmond correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in giving an account of the late Radical Convention there, and a description of the more prominent participants in the proceedings, speaks of the Rev. James W. Hunnicutt as follows:

He is a remarkable man in many ways, and interesting as the target during the last twelve months of an amount of abuse from the Richmond papers which would have overwhelmed many a less plucky Radical. He is a hard-shell Baptist minister, I believe, with more liking for political warfare than for preachings, and I presume he has had his fill of the former in his desperate campaign here, almost alone in a rebel city, socially ostracised, with weak-kneed friends afraid to speak to him, publishing a paper which few white men dared read, and besieged by poverty as well as by his enemies, close to the verge of starvation. Knowing all this I have a respect for the man, though he is one of the swearing ministers of the Parson Brownlow school, and spatters his speeches over with blasphemies which fall innocently enough from his tongue, but must woefully corrupt his hearers. He has been called a demagogue so often by the press here, that the slander has gained credence where it *ought* not to have been heard, and the New York *Tribune* has accused him of fanaticism and bitterness; so I think it due him to say that as far as this Convention has shown he has kept himself in the background with wonderful modesty, and that in all he has said his counsels have tended to moderation and magnanimity.

Whatever else is true of Mr. Hunnicutt, it must be said him that he was always faithful to the Union and that he never for the first moment hesitated. Just prior to the secession of Virginia and the firing on Sumter—the event which precipitated the rebellion—when the writer of this paragraph was making his most willing exit from the city of Charleston, where he had been spending some months, a deeply interested spectator of passing events—we traveled with the Reverend gentleman from the border of South Carolina to Richmond. Of course there was but one topic, and on the part of a large majority of the numerous travelers there was a sullenness that no one could fail to understand—the lowering presaging the convulsion which shortly after involved the whole country. Hunnicutt then was the same Hunnicutt he is now. Not only did he avow his Union sentiments, but he was unsparing in his denunciations of the undeveloped traitors who filled the cars. He would give them no peace, but from one end of the train to the other he hunted them out to denounce the unparalleled wickedness they were premeditating. Not only did he denounce and expound the true doctrine, but he prophecied. He foretold the consequences that would follow secession; the desolation which would cover the South; the utter ruin of every man who linked his future with rebellion against the government, and the vengeance of heaven they would surely draw down on their heads. All the way from Wilmington to Richmond, and the next day from Richmond to Fredericksburg—the home from which he was afterwards mobbed and where his printing office was destroyed—he poured his hot, sharp words into the ears of—for the most part—unwilling listeners. There were few who, if they agreed with him, ventured to express themselves. The last we saw of Mr. Hunnicutt was after he left the cars and stood with his carpetbag in one hand, vigorously gesticulating with the other, sending after the train as it moved off, his denunciation of all traitors and his most vehement protestations of loyalty to the Union—a faith to which he has been true.

We learn from that truthful, reliable and staunchly loyal sheet, the Richmond *Examiner*, the real reasons which induced the Administration to conclude the purchase of Russian America. It avers that our cool and salubrious accession of polar territory is intended for a negro colony, and goes on to say:

"Our unfortunate 'colored brethren' are to be deported to that dreary country for eternal ice and snow, and there permitted to gradually freeze out. This is Radical love for them. They will be ruthlessly torn from their genial homes and kind friends in the sunny South, and given to the companionship of polar bear and whale. Exquimaux. If our plan is to enlist them as soldiers, take them thither, and then discharge them from the army, as they would be so distant from their homes that all who once entertained the least leave every hope of again beholding friends or country behind."

Boldness and originality are so rare in journalism that we cannot refrain from bestowing our tribute of admiration on the writer to whom so ingenious a theory could present itself, and on the editorial manager who had enterprise enough to give it the benefit of the *Examiner's* no doubt extensive circulation.

The former rebel General Ewell, after having sealed his faith to the lost cause by four years of active service and the sacrifice of a leg, has beaten his sword into a pruning hook, transformed other warlike material into necessary agricultural implements and become farmer and grazier on quite an extensive scale. Like most of the leading Southern Generals, he shows, now that he has got the secession madness out of his head, an amount of common sense and practical adaptability to circumstances which does him infinite credit. He eschews cotton entirely, devoting his attention chiefly to the raising of wheat and first class stock. He is said to be remarkably successful in the management of the numerous freedmen he employs, the secret of his success being that he is not only kind and liberal with them, but uniformly just.

The Chicago *Republican*, having intimated that Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is not so sound on the protection goose as he might be, is vigorously pitched into by the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*. That champion of the veteran Chicago editor—after explaining that a preponderating free trade influence on the paper for which he writes, presents his advocacy of his own personal views in the matter—goes on to say in a graphic style, which must be peculiarly its most, that Mr. Medill could but feel mortified at the false position in which he is placed by the "free trade sucklings" of the *Tribune*, who, when he was known as a journalist of ability, were wearing "that style of pants that are fastened at the four corners with a pin."

The Philadelphia *Gazette* takes the following view of the probable effect on this country of a war in Europe:

"As to the manner in which such a war would affect our own interests, we really cannot see why gold should rise on the strength of the war news, as we should not be injured, while we might conclusively be benefited by the struggle. It would diminish our imports and increase our exports. Any great war in Europe increases the demand for produce, and would tend to invest in American securities. Hence gold should rather fall in price here than rise. The demand for war materials for use in Europe would undoubtedly be general, as France already in the field of France is trying to supply herself with American arms."

As the result of a rigid official investigation, it is now stated that Jefferson Davis *did* attempt to make his escape disguised in female attire. Captain G. W. Lawton, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, states explicitly, upon the testimony of the officers present, that Davis, in addition to his full suit of Confederate gray, had on "a lady's water proof cloak, gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail."

The success that has thus far attended the experiment of restocking the Susquehanna river with shad, by constructing dams and wires, is very encouraging and stimulates the hope that not only that but all the principal streams in the State may be restored to their former condition as to fish. Such a result was of the greatest importance to the people of the State. The time has come when effective legislation should be applied to the subject.

A drunken rowdy deliberately murdered the proprietor of a beer garden in Covington, Kentucky, last Monday, and was held to bail in one thousand dollars bail to stand his trial in the Criminal Court. Indifference to the value of human life is one of the distinguishing characteristics alike of extreme civilization and barbarism. We cannot say which quality the Covington estimate would indicate as predominant in that part of the delightful State of Kentucky.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Weed are engaged in rigorous personalities in their respective papers. The one declares what the other says is "a special lie," whereupon a retort scarcely less courteous follows. The gentleman should realize how hurtful such exhibitions are to themselves—to say nothing of the influence on the public.

A Mr. Louis Houck has put in a claim to all the swamp lands lying outside the levee in the neighborhood of Cairo. The case comes up for trial at the next term of the United States District Court held in Springfield. Should Mr. Houck gain his suit, it is calculated his prospective wealth would be enormous.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Indianapolis, proposes Senator Hendricks as the Democratic Presidential candidate. The writer avers that the the understanding among Democrats is that the Senator is the coming man in that party.

A Prophecy of Senator Wilson Fulfilled.—"I predict," said Senator Wilson, speaking to the negroes in the District of Columbia, July 4, 1864, "I predict that before five years have rolled around you will be allowed to vote, and right here in Washington, too." Washington didn't pin its faith to that prophecy, but on the contrary, laughed it to scorn. "Yes, very," continued he, "go up to the polls and vote with Mayor Wallach. They won't call you 'niggers' then, particularly if you vote the democratic ticket." There was a good deal of chuckling over that last shot, and not simply among the blacks, either. Scarcely more than half the time named by Mr. Wilson has passed, and the negro stands in the District with the ballot, and he is no more spoken of as "nigger," but, rather, as "one of our colored citizens."

The Chicago *Tribune* prints the following singular piece of intelligence:

"We hear from reliable business men of this city, who have just returned from a trip to Western and Northwestern Minnesota, a sad account of the shortness of the crops in that region, and the consequent suffering of many of the families of new settlers in Martin and adjoining counties. Some of these families have not a pound of meat, except a very scanty supply of wild meat, for five months. Others have had nothing but turnips with which to support life for the last two months."

STATE ITEMS.

J. McD. Sharpe, Esq., of Chambersburg, had his pocket-book, containing one hundred and thirty dollars, stolen from him last Thursday, by a client who was visiting his office. Mr. Sharpe has turned prosecutor instead of counsel for defense in this case.

George Fry, Superintendent of the Fifth and Sixth streets passenger railway, Philadelphia, mysteriously disappeared from his home two years ago, for which no cause could be assigned. His family and friends have been in great tribulation ever since, and were gratified to learn lately that he is now superintending a farm in the interior of the State, his explanation for his strange course being that he thought he could do better by going out in the country.

A Harrisburg dispatch of Tuesday says:—This morning shad were caught in the Juniata at Newport, thus ending all doubt in reference to the passage of shad up the Susquehanna and its tributaries.

A Harrisburg dispatch of yesterday says: George Weaver, the incendiary, against whom a true bill for burning the Government warehouse, with the State Artillery, last fall, and other houses, was returned yesterday, now pleads guilty, and will doubtless be heavily sentenced by His Honor, Judge Pearson. He was the ringleader in all the important fires that occurred here a year ago, and was concerned in the attempt to burn the Equal Rights League House. On his way from the court house to prison, after the confession, he broke the guard and made a desperate attempt to escape, but was re-captured and imprisoned.

A temperance convention will be held in Altoona, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, on Tuesday, May 21st.

Colonel James Worrall, the well-known civil engineer, has been re-appointed commissioner under the bill relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river.

The Meadville *Republican* says: The indications in this region are very promising for an abundant fruit crop, if no untimely frost should nip the blossoms. In a few days the peaches will be in full bloom, and up to this date they are unharmed.

Quite a quarrel is going on between the Lancaster and Harrisburg papers, over the appointment of Superintendent of Soldier's Orphans' Schools. The former espouse the cause of Professor Thomas H. Burroughs, the ex-Superintendent, and the latter that of Colonel George F. McFarland, a soldier who lost a leg at Gettysburg, and is the present Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says thas an enterprising citizen has lately erected a new house in that town, and adds, that it is so long since the inhabitants have seen anything of the kind, that should the owner charge a small fee for permission to view it, the fund accumulated would pay all expences incurred in its erection. Improvement is evidently not in the way of the Bedford people.

The municipal election will take place in Lancaster next week. The Democracy have renominated Geo. Sanderson, the present Mayor, for that office.

A desperate attempt was made to break the Lancaster county jail, Wednesday night, by three of its inmates, but it was foiled through the vigilance of the keeper.

Two persons were killed by lightning in Fayette county on Monday. Noah Armstrong, of Perry township, aged forty-six years, was instantly killed while chopping wood in front of his residence. His cousin, Henry Armstrong, residing at Cookstown, was struck about the same time and instantly killed. The Uniontown *Standard* says:—The storm did not extend to this place, but there was a sudden change at the time from warm to rather cold weather. Yesterday the tops of the mountains were covered with snow, contrasting rather strongly and unpleasantly with the bloom of the peach, plum and cherry, and the green of wheat fields and the valley around us.

The *Record* says there is not a licensed liquor or beer saloon in Connecautville, but notices the arrival of sundry kegs of beer from Erie and other places.

The store and dwelling of D. Murphy, at Kane, Erie county, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Murphy had barely time to get his wife and children out of the building before the dames took full possession. All the goods in his store and his furniture were consumed with the buildings. His loss was $9,000. He was insured in the Hartford for $5,000.

The postoffice at Maricita, Lancaster county, was entered Monday night, and robbed of nearly all the letters it contained. This makes the fifth postoffice robbery in this State since the 8th inst., namely, at West Chester, York, Lahaska, Dawlington, and Marietta.

The borough of Hollidaysburg seems to be prospering in the way of improvements. The *Leader* says: The surveys for the water-works are completed, the contracts awarded and work has been commenced. The new seminary building is also going forward, and our Catholic friends have commenced a large building near St. Mary's Academy, which is to be used as a boys' school. Scores of new buildings are going up and old ones are being rejuvinated.

The South—Financially.

The *Independent* of this week says: The financial news now being received from some of our large Southern cities is quite unfavorable. The fall in cotton has had a most damaging effect. Bills of exchange, negotiated in New York, are beginning to come back to us from England, it is said, to a considerable extent. The drawers in New Orleans, Mobile, and other places, who have received cash advances on these bills, find it hard to respond under existing circumstances.

Is there not a touch of the sarcastical in Mr. Greeley's advice to Wendell Phillips?—"Cannot Mr. Phillips be persuaded to traverse the South address her people! He would, of course, have large audiences, with rare opportunities for doing good. Though he has never yet supported a republican candidate for President, and has rarely spoken of any act of the party otherwise than in dispagreement or deprecation, he would be heard with respect by the Southern republicans and might give them timely counsel. We believe he might learn something useful during a few weeks of free conference with the Southern people of all classes—that he would return more considerate and therefore more influential than he went."

Among the private soldiers now on duty at the Jackson barracks, below New Orleans, is one by the name of Schultz, who served during the late war as colonel of an Illinois regiment, and upon leaving the service was breveted to the grade of brigadier. Finding no doubt a charm in military life he re-entered the service and enlisted as a private. But here's the rub. By an act of Congress all ex-officers of the United States are permitted, upon military occasions of importance, to wear the insignia of their brevet rank. Therefore, upon the next parade, will be presented the curious anomaly of a brigadier's star carried on the same shoulder with a musket. Will the inspected outrank the inspector.

M. de Paville, in the Paris *Constitutionnel* states his method of making coffee thus: Take the same proportion of coffee and water as you are accustomed to use, and, which depends entirely upon the taste of the consumer, but fifteen grains of coffee will produce two cups of moderate strength. The berries ought to be ground just before being used. Divide the powdered coffee into two parts, then throw about three parts of it into cold water, and let it boil for ten minutes; then filter it. Put the small remaining quantity and raise it immediately from the fire, cover it and allow it to settle for about fifteen minutes, when it will be ready for use. The liquid may be quickly strained through muslin if the small quantity of powder floating at the top is objected to.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent traveling in Arkansas writes as follows of the Governor of that State: "A plainer looking man that Governor Murphy is hard to be found. He wears ordinarily a pair of common soldier's blue pants, and looks more like a discharged soldier seeking employment, than the wearer of gubernatorial honors. He is a man about sixty, short, thick set, has thin, sharp features, a sharp mustache, hair quite black, but very slight on top, giving him the appearance of possessing a capacious forehead.

—Dumas, Sr., has dramatized Scott's Ivanhoe; it will be brought out as soon as—$8,000 can be procured by the gaunt poet now in Russia.

—It is related that when Emma, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, visited Dublin Castle, during her recent tour in Great Britain, the Lord Lieutenant ordered the leader of the Royal Irish to play the Hawaiian national air, when he at once struck up with the soul-stirring strains of "Hokey-pokey Winkey-wang, King of the Cannibal Islands."

—The Boston *Transcript* has been sued for libel by the woman whose husband recently committed suicide. A. D. Richardson, The *Transcript*, it will be remembered, defended the husband, and said the wife was "more to be blamed than she ought."

—There is an ancient Indian engaged in catching muskrats, the skins of which he sells in Windsor, Canada. His name is Mon-o-me-ne; he is about ninety years old, and says he was with Tecumseh during his battles, and was at Fort Mackinaw when it was taken by the British.

—Rev. Mr. Beecher takes his defeat as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention very philosophically. He says the Plymouth Church people ought to be much obliged to the citizens for electing him to any at home, for do what he can among politicians rather than to be transferring him to a convention of politicians, to help patch up a broken constitution in regard to the fact that his name was extensively scratched by some of the Republicans, he says he is not surprised, seeing that the same class of men would not consent the other day to let Fred. Douglass be a candidate even, "if these men can get on without me," says Mr. B., "I am quite sure I can get on without them."

—Hon. Daniel D. Barnes, of Weston, Mo., who died on the 14th inst., it is stated that since his wife's death he would often lie on her grave all night, exclaiming that he longed to be buried with her. From time to time he stated that he should die within a year from her death, and within a day of the limit he set his words proved true.

—The ex-rebel General Ripley, now in Paris, has obtained a contract from the French government for the manufacture of one hundred and fifty thousand stands of breech-loading arms, according to a patent of his own invention.

—M. Berryer, the famous French advocate, does not take kindly to the change going on in Paris. He is living in the place where he has lived for fifty-one years, and to his landlord, who proposed to tear down to build bigger, he said: "I am now seventy-eight years old, and at my age it would be cruel to force me to carry my lares and penates elsewhere, to unfamiliar walls. Give me only three years, and may be heaven will so arrange matters as to satisfy you and make me inconsiderable to all changes. Few men live long after their eightieth year."

STOCK SALES.

John D. Bailey,

Stock and Real Estate Brok

And Auctioneer.

Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms a the Third Safe Deposit, I am now prepared t at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of CURITIES and REAL ESTATE, either on the p lics or at the above Rooms.

Particular attention paid as heretofore to the of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 102 FOURTH STREE

REMOVALS.

Removal.

Gilleland & Orr,

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS,

Have removed from No. 157 Federal Street, to 58 Diamond, Allegheny, (north side,) where they will be found in the vicinity and patrons.

C. M. Dake, M. D.

OFFICE—No. 253 PENN STREET.

RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Si field street.

Removal.

C. West & Co.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have rem to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty Street

Foot of Four

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Copartnership Notice.

I would respectfully inform our customers friends generally, that we have removed fro old stand, No. 93 Wood street, to our new pla business, No. 61 Wood street, Lafayette Buil and thank them for their liberal patronage fro us. Boyd & Co. to Boyd, Murray & Fawce We will be able on the first of May to exhibit and complete assortment of Bleaching Glasses, Fra Pictures, Paintings, Prints, Engravings, &c. invite the public to call and examine our stock.

BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCE

Copartnership Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day elected with me in the grocery and liq business CHRIST. KAHLMAN, WILLIAM LUEBB HENRY LUEBBE. All business will hereaft transacted under the style and firm of CHRIS HASLAGE & CO.

WM. HASLAGE

No. 24 Diamond, Pittsbur

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1867.

Dissolution of Copartn

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore exi between the undersigned under the name of F STER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual sent on the first day of February, 1867, the c interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchas Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall P and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the partnership are to be received by the said Ed Foerster, and all demands on the said partne are to be presented to him for payment.

EDWARD FOERST C. F. SCHWARZ.

Having sold my entire

interest in the Wall Paper and Fancy business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cordially recommend him to our former patrons an public generally. C. F. SCHWA

FURNITURE.

A. ORTLIEB.....C. HARTERICH.....CHR. MA

Ortlieb & Co.,

No. 177 LACOCK STREET

Bet. Federal and Sandusky sts., Allegheny city

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALE

IN ALL KINDS OF

Furnitur

Having recently enlarged our establishmen are prepared to furnish families and the pu general with a CHOICE ARTICLE OF

Self-Manufactured Furniture

Of every description, at the Lowest Cash Price All orders received will be promptly attende

ORTLIEB & CO.,

177 LACOCK STREE

Allegheny City,

Furniture.

J. W. WOODWELL & SO

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY,

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DINING RO

FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 & 99 Third Stre

Dauler, Close & Co.,

Practical Furniture Manufactur

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegan fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is wa hand and warranted. Orders promptly attend

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG. GUY L. SMITH

Long & Smithson,

SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS

60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourt

Barry & Brother,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTE

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

All the New Styles of

SIGNS, PAINTED AT

JOHN F. CLULEY'S,

139 SMITHFIELD STREE

RINGS RINGS RINGS

The Daily Commercial

ODE TO SPRING.

BY A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Whereas, on certain boughs and sprays,
Now dives birds a-courting to sing,
And sundry flowers their heads to raise,
Hail to the coming on of Spring!

The songs of those said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful days,
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds—aforesaid—happy pairs—
If we "build the knowledge" aright—
In five-hold nest, themselves, their heirs,
Administrators and assigns.

Oh! liveliest term of Cupid's Court,
Where tender gladnesses' actions bring—
Season of frolic and of sport,
Hail, as aforesaid, coming Spring!

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Hancock's Speech to the Cheyenne Chiefs and Their Reply---War Imminent ---Brutal Treatment of a White Girl by the Indians---Their Subsequent Flight and Pursuit.

THIRTY MILES FROM FORT LARAMIE, April 15.

According to previous invitation from General Hancock, fifteen chiefs of the Cheyenne or "Dog Soldiers" came to camp last night, ostensibly to hold a council, but chiefly that General Hancock might impress on their minds the important necessity of keeping to the strict letter of their treaties. Our officers were dressed in full uniforms, and presented a fine appearance. The Indians were magnificently dressed in gorgeous blankets, their faces painted and their bodies bedizened in all the glory of the Indian toilet. General Hancock, after all were seated around the council fire, addressed them:

"I told your agent some time ago, that I was coming here to see you, and that if any of you wished to speak to me you could do so. Your agent is your friend. I don't find many chiefs here; what is the reason? I have a great deal to say to you but I want to see all the chiefs together. I want to say it all at once. But I am glad to see those chiefs that are here. To-morrow I am going to your camp. I have a boy, said to be a Cheyenne, whom the Cheyennes claim. We have made a promise, in which we pledged ourselves, if possible, to find this boy, and a girl, who were somewhere in the United States. We have found the boy, and here he is, ready to be delivered to his nearest relative who may call for him. I will leave him at Fort Larned with the commander. He will deliver him up to them. The girl is near Denver. We have written for her, and she will no doubt be sent here. Either to-morrow or next day, the commander at Fort Larned for delivery to her relatives. You see, the boy has not been injured; the girl will be delivered by me, unmolested. We come on the road that any captives in your hands may be restored to us equally unharmed. I tell you these things, now, that you may keep your treaties. Now, I have agreed many times, more than all the tribes put together. The Great Father has heard that some Indians have taken white men and women captives. He has heard, also, that a great many Indians are trying to get up war to try to hurt the white man; that is the cause of my coming here. I intend not only to visit you here, but my troops will, in their way through, visit the villages of the Indians on the plains is preserved. I am going also to visit you in your camps. The innocent and those who are truly your friends we shall befriend. But if we find hereafter that any of you have lied to us, we will strike you. In case of war, we shall punish wherever he finds our enemies. If there are any tribes among you who have captives, while on this visit you must give them up safe and unharmed as they are now. I have collected the evidence of all outrages committed by you, so that your agents can submit it to the matter, and tell me whoare guilty and who are not. I have heard that a great many Indians want to fight. If so, we are here and are prepared for war. If you are for peace, you know the conditions. If you are for war, then look out for its consequences. Your agent is your friend, but he knows his friendship will not protect him from the anger of Your Great Father, if we go to war. If we find any good Indians, and they wish to live on clean hands, we will treat them as brothers, and we will separate them from the malcontents, and provide for them if necessary. This we will do, that the innocent may escape the war, which will be waged against the guilty. We are building railroads through the country, you must not let your young men obstruct them, you must keep your hands off the road. Those roads will benefit the Indian as well as the white man, in bringing their goods cheaply and promptly to them. The steam-car and wagon-train must run, and it is of importance to the whites and Indians that the mails, goods and passengers carried on them shall be safe. You know very well, if you go to war with the whites, you will lose. The Great Father has plenty more warriors. If is true, you might kill some soldiers, and surprise some small detachments. But soldiers came here to be killed—that is what they are for; we have plenty more, and as soon as one is killed, we have another in his place. If you take a passenger train, and kill woman and children, you will be exterminated. If there are any good Indians that don't want to go to war, I shall help them and protect them. If there are any bad Chiefs, I will help the good Chiefs to put their heels on them. I have a great many Chiefs with me that have commanded more men than any of you ever saw, and they have fought more great battles than you have fought fights. My Chiefs cannot derive any distinction from fighting with such small numbers. They are not ambitious for wars against Indians, but they are ready to make a just war. Let the guilty then beware. Stick to your treaties and let the white man travel unmolested. Your friend wishes to your prosperity, as well as the friend of the white man. If a white man behaves badly or does a wrong to you he shall be punished. If the case be doubtful, the benefit of that proves him guilty. Great sensation among the Indians. We can punish them more wrongs better than you can. [Groans of 'wugh, ugh.'] I have no more to say. I will await their answer. I want them to tell me whether you want war or peace. You ought to be the white man's friend. Come to the white man, and he will take care of you. I want you to come and cultivate their friendship. That is all I have to say."

Gen. Hancock sat down, and deep silence prevailed in council. The grave, taciturn countenances of the chiefs indicated deep meditation. The officers, on their part, kept strict silence. A chief lit the calumet of peace, and smoked two or three whiffs, and then handed it around to his compeers. When that important ceremony was completed, a tall chief, with great dignity in his bearing, sprang up, and folding his magnificent robe around him, so that he could have the free use of his right arm, extended his right hand to Gen. Hancock, and uttering the word "How," shook hands with him.

Then moving to the center of the council, "Tall Bull," head chief of the Cheyennes, addressed it as follows:

"You sent for me—we came here. We have made a treaty with our agent, Colonel Wykoop. We never did the white man any harm. We don't intend to. Our agent told us to meet you here. Whenever you want to go on the Smoky Hill—you can go. You can go on any road. When we come on the road our young men must not shoot us. We are willing to be friends with the white man. I have passed.

"This boy you have here—we have seen him—we don't recognize him. He must belong to some tribe south of the Arkansas. The buffalo are diminishing fast. The antelope are scarce. We have to go—are now thin. When they all die away, we shall be hungry. We should like ammunition, and we will be compelled to come into the fort. Your young men must not fire on us. Whenever they see us they fire, and we fire on them. Kiowas, Co-manches, Apaches and Arrapahoes—send and get them here and talk with them. Any of you are going to our village to-morrow. I shall have no more to say than I have now. I should like to have wanted to say here. I don't know whether the Sioux are coming or not. They did not tell me they were coming. I have spoken."

Next morning General Hancock moved camp, and commenced his march up the Pawnee Fork to where the Indian village was encamped to the number of 1,500. When half way he was met by a body of Indian chiefs, and various of the Cheyenne and Sioux nations. They marched in line till they were within one hundred and fifty yards of the expedition. Hancock drew his troops in line, consisting of the 37th Infantry and a portion of the 3d Infantry, 7th Cavalry, under General Custer, and one battery. When drawn in line the troops made quite a formidable body, and the chiefs, although bearing a flag of truce, appeared ill at ease. Some of the warriors in the rear kept edging away, and, after putting a space between themselves and our command, set off at a lively gallop for their camp. "Roman Nose," a fine looking chief, and magnificently dressed in a captain's field uniform, drew near the command with a choice and select body of chiefs and warriors. Gen. Hancock asked him, "Why do you draw your young men in line?" "Do you wish war, and are you prepared for it?" To which Roman Nose replied, "No, we do not want war, if we did we would not have come so close to your shooting wagons." Hancock then introduced General A. J. Smith as his chief, and as the one who should be left with his soldiers when he went back, and said, "I want *him* to be respected and obeyed as the great chief." He then informed Roman Nose that he intended to march to their camp and have a "big talk" with their principal chiefs. About two P. M. we reached their village, which was composed of about 300 lodges, and camped within half a mile of it. Toward night three chiefs came in, and informed the General that their squaws and papooses had gone and scattered over the prairie. He asked them if they could not find them and bring them back? They said they would try, and departed, seemingly for that purpose. One of the interpreters, having, probably, some business in their camp, went to the village, but immediately returned, and informed Hancock that the village was empty. The Indians had gone, taking with them everything of value, but had left their wigwams intact. A personal examination satisfied us that they must have been in a great hurry to leave. Dog stews had been cooked and were ready in the pans, buffalo broiled and buffalo rump roast, dog heads baked, and, in one or two instances, we saw a dish a perfect conglomeration of everything eatable, bone, pups's ribs, roots, herbs, and leaves of plants, all cooked together in camp kettles. Dogs lately slaughtered were laying near some wigwams, with their entrails taken out, and were probably undergoing the process of washing when the village became panic stricken. The troops were under arms all night, and, early this morning at daybreak, Gen. Custer was sent with the 7th Cavalry in pursuit. Hancock intends to burn up the village to-day. Before leaving they ravished a white girl, and otherwise shamefully ill-treated her, and left her in the camp to die. She is only eight years old.—*New York Tribune Correspondence.*

A BEAUFORT, S. C., corresondent of the New York *Times*, speaking of the grave fears that are entertained for the future of the Sea Islanders, in consequence of the want of charity, makes this statement: "I am living with my family on a plantation among them, where I have lived for the past four years, and I am speaking for their best good. The facts I would state are these: Among the two plantations of people adjoining me on one side there is scarcely one young woman or who has arrived at the age of fifteen or sixteen years who has not become a mother outside of wedlock. Of these children three born the large majority are half white, and were born during the war. But this terrible work, superadded to the habits of slave life, is now going on apace, and I know on these same places of eight married women who have the evidences of their infidelity about them. In some of these cases the husband takes umbrage at the conduct of his wife and leaves her, in others not. The worst feature of the matter is that this conduct does not outrage the actors in it, but is looked upon as to render them obnoxious. Some of the older of them and better of the people see the evil and lament over it, 'but dese young people be spile by close freedom.'"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BODILY PROSTRATION—A WORD OF ADVICE.—No other medicine has yet been discovered to equal the effect of Holloway's Pills, in their rapid cure of all morbid affections of the blood and weakness of nervation of the body; the one being intimately allied with the other. The primary causes of this disease exists in the stomach, and these medicines are especially adapted to the blood, correcting the derangement, strengthening the digestive organs, and invigorating the general system. Sold

☞ IT IS NOT A HUMBUG.—Be convinced. Though having been in use for only a short time, METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY has gained a world wide reputation, and is recommended by the best doctors in New York as the only sure cure for Rheumatism. 206. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Grand Familiar Matinee. The roaring farce
BROTHER BILL AND I,
As the musical extravaganza of PO-CA-HON-TAS, TO-NIGHT, farewell of
MADAM SCHELLER,
Great Double Bill.
THE PHANTOM; AND WHEN WOMAN WEEPS
Monday—Benefit Emma Skerritt.
Twenty-five Young Ladies wanted for the Black Crook.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
A MONSTER PROGRAMME.
MLLE. LAURENT, The Roquet of Beauty, The Corps De Afrique and the excellent Dramatic Company in a spicie did Olio of songs, Dances, and the thrilling drama termed
THE SOLITAIRE OF THE HEATH; OR A TALE OF BLOOD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Orchestra Seats.....50c | Parquette.....35c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

MASONIC HALL.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, April 30.
Open every night after, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
THE WONDER AND MARVEL OF THE AGE.
MAGNIFICENT AND DIVINE,
THE GREAT
Apocalypse Illustrated.
THE BOOK OF
Revelations Unsealed.
The Visions of Saint John
Opened to View, in Fifty Splendid Moving Tableaux Scenes, showing what St. John saw when a door in
Heaven Was Opened!
As described by him in the Book of Revelations, commencing with the Vision of the SEVEN GOLDEN CANDLESTICKS, and ending with the Vision of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT!
The whole comprising the ENTIRE VISIONS related in the Book of Revelations, and presenting to view the
SUBLIME & STARTLING SPECTACLES
Vouchsafed to Man, and only revealed to St. John, the "beloved disciple," that the world through him might learn of the things that are.
MUST COME TO PASS,
AND PREPARE FOR THE
GREAT DAY OF HIS WRATH
WHEN NONE SHALL BE ABLE TO STAND.
Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the Hall. No half price.
Exhibition WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 12½ cents each.
Doors open Evenings at 7 o'clock; commence at a quarter to eight. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½.
A. B. MORRISON,
Sole Proprietor and Manager.
J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

M'FARLAND'S GROVE.
Parties desirous of procuring M'FARLAND'S GROVE for Picnics, &c., will apply at No. 6 Smithfield street, to
M. O'HARA, or
HARRY P. POTTER.

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JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office, I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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W. H. SELLERS.....FRANK VAN GORDER.
(Late H. E. Sellers & Co.)
SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Carbon Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and
DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,
NO. 341
Corner Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, COALE'S JAPAN and VARNISHES.

DRUGGISTS.
J. KIDD'S SON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PROPRIETORS OF DR. J. KIDD'S LUNG BALSAM, and
The Peru Cough Balsam.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L H. DRUIT.
KANE & DRUIT,
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Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Shinkard's Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct22

DRUGGIST.
J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
Special attention devoted to
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES.
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ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
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DEALER IN
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WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

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Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTANT
TO THE AFFLICTED.
Holmes' Great Sanitary Tonic,
A tried and sure remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach and Costiveness. It gives Life and Vigor to the whole System.
Holmes' Rheumatic Compound
This Compound is the most valuable medicine for Rheumatism that has ever been introduced. It is a sure cure in every case, and has conferred untold blessing upon thousands.
To those afflicted with Ague we would call their attention to the Celebrated
HOLMES' AGUE MIXTURE,
A preparation which has never failed to produce a permanent cure, when all preparations have failed to produce the desired effect.
HOLMES' CELEBRATED
MAGIC PLASTER,
A remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and Pains in the Side and Back. It is the best preparation ever offered to the public, and will rely on its own merits for recommendation.
These Medicines were prepared, by the late Dr. S. R. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and used by him in his practice for a number of years with the greatest success, and now defies competition.
The Medicines are Prepared and Manufactured by the Proprietor,
J. R. HOLMES,
33 Ohio Street, Allegheny,
And sold by all respectable Druggists in the country. Full directions accompany each package.
All orders from a distance addressed to the Proprietor, J. R. HOLMES, Allegheny city, Penna., promptly attended to. d

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—
Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh roll Butter; Lard, 1,000 lbs fresh leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches, 200 bush. bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 boxes gilt cutting Cream Cheese, 300 do mill cutting Hamburg Cheese, 150 do mill cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls bright and choice; Apples, 100 bbls. choice Russetts, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store. For sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—
100 bbls Pawn Lake,
100 bbls Arctic,
100 bbls Harbor Mills,
50 boxes Factory Cheese,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages Mackerel.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

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BATES & BELL
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
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SHAWLS,
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NEW FRENCH LAWNS,
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WHITE DIMITIES, for Spreads;
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
NEW PARASOLS,
SHAKER BONNETS,
HATS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GO TO
GARDNER
&
STEWART'S
NEW
DRY GOODS STORE,
ON WEST CORNER
MARKET AND FOURTH STS.,
NO. 69, TO BUY YOUR
SPRING GOODS.
ALL NEW GOODS, NO OLD STOCKS.
Have open a large stock of DRESS GOODS, in all the New styles suitable for Walking Suits, Street, Parlor, Carriage and Evening Dresses, from 12½c to $1 25 per yard, all new, cheap and desirable.
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